



## THE PHYSICIAN'S *Bookshelf*

**PROGRESS IN NEUROLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY—An Annual Review, VOLUME XVII**—edited by E. A. Spiegel, M.D., Professor and Head of the Department of Experimental Neurology, Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Park Avenue South, New York 16, N. Y., 1962. 607 pages, \$14.00.

Again, this annual review serves as a convenient source of references to current investigations and trends in Neurology, Neurosurgery, and Psychiatry. Because of the steadily increasing volume of experimental and clinical work relating to the nervous system and to the behavioral sciences, the references in the various sections of the book are quite brief. In the one or two sentence reviews of the nearly 5,000 papers surveyed, there are a few instances where some meaning has been lost or slightly modified, but the bibliographic lists at the end afford ready access to original articles. In the basic science sections relating to neurophysiology, neuropharmacology, etc. one finds a quick and interesting survey of most of the current work going on in the most active laboratories. The clinical sections on neurosurgery, neurology, pediatric neurology, and psychiatry contain rather more detailed references, so that one is able to scan recent developments in these areas more critically. Certainly, one might be inclined to take a somewhat critical attitude toward what appears to be random speculation in the clinical psychiatry section, since some progress toward basic understanding of the same described problems is reported in the sections on neuropharmacology and neurophysiology. While the book is of great value in drawing attention to what is going on in areas as divergent as pediatric neurology or epilepsy physiology and psychiatric nursing or criminology, it might omit, without loss, the section on psychosurgery. The clinician will want this book, as will the investigator wishing to keep abreast of laboratory activities throughout the world. Students should be cautioned to read the original works.

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**HALLUCINATIONS**—Edited by Louis Jolyon West, M.D., Professor and Head, Department of Psychiatry, Neurology and Behavioral Sciences, University of Oklahoma Medical Center, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Park Avenue South, New York 16, N. Y., 1962. 295 pages, \$9.75.

It has been the habit of late, for some enterprising group of men or committee to call a conference in and around some area of unexplained phenomenology (isolation, dreams, consciousness, information, etc.), call together a group of "experts" from various fields (usually directly or indirectly associated with the nervous system but with devastating diversity) and pretend that they are talking about the same thing for several days. What is even more interesting is that they are usually the same group of men, talking about the same things, independent of what the actual topic of the conference happens to be. Marrazzi talks about the trans-

synaptic model, Heath about Taraxein, and Scheibels or similar ones about the magical reticular core, and the usual group of psychopharmacologists and an analyst or two. This, for the most part, constitutes the format for this book with the exception of some rather anecdotal accounts of sensory deprivation studies and some high flown theorizing by several authors including the editor.

If you haven't been around this kind of thing before, it could be an interesting experience. If you have picked up a volume like this in the past five or so years (and there have been many), then I have to tell you that here is another.

ARNOLD J. MANDELL, M.D.

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**PROGRESS IN HEMATOLOGY—Volume III**—Edited by Leandro M. Tocantins, M.D., with 25 contributors. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Park Avenue South, New York 16, N. Y., 1962. 384 pages, \$16.50.

Volume III of this series is another successful attempt to survey some recent developments in hematology, particularly in the laboratory and investigative fields, in the past three years. The editor regretfully did not include the advances in the hemoglobinopathies.

In a lengthy paper on manifestations of radiologic exposure, in addition to short term exposure affecting the blood, there is a review of the relation of radiation to leukemia. Prankerd briefly outlines the normal chemistry of the erythrocyte and metabolic alterations in hereditary spherocytosis, elliptocytosis, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria and congenital methemoglobinemia. Greenwalt reviews recent advances in blood grouping and their practical applications. Craddock describes the kinetics of granulocytes, lymphocytes and the leukemic cell. Dougherty and associates review hormonal control of lymphocyte production and destruction. Braunstein and Gall's paper on the cytologic and histochemical features of malignant lymphoma will be of particular interest to pathologists. The biologic activities and life of platelets are thoroughly covered in two papers. Sherry and his associates review fibrinolytic agents in thromboembolic disease. Waldenström describes various clinical hematologic disorders, particularly lymphoid, with disturbances of gamma globulin. There are sections on haptoglobin, current problems of bone marrow transplantation, avian leukemia, instruments for quantitatively recording the coagulation process, biologic activities and life of platelets in two papers and a lengthy discourse on protein fractions, especially albumin and metal binding proteins.

This volume fulfills its purpose in bringing up to date recent developments in the areas considered. It will be of interest particularly to hematologists, investigators and pathologists.

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